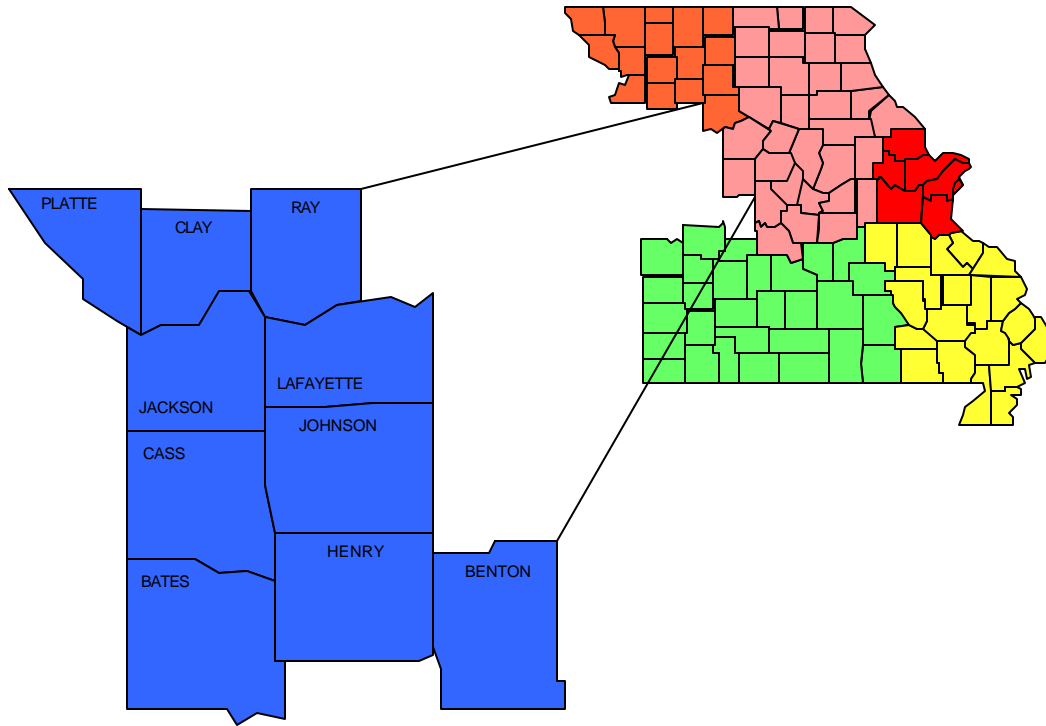


Kansas City HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Kansas City HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Bates County	16,208	97.3%	101	0.6%	99	0.6%	27	0.2%	179	1.1%	16,653	100.0%
Benton County	16,830	98.0%	25	0.1%	91	0.5%	24	0.1%	153	0.9%	17,180	100.0%
Cass County	78,499	95.6%	1,166	1.4%	476	0.6%	427	0.5%	1,816	2.2%	82,092	100.0%
Clay County	170,129	92.5%	4,894	2.7%	890	0.5%	2,643	1.4%	6,594	3.6%	184,006	100.0%
Henry County	21,251	96.6%	225	1.0%	155	0.7%	59	0.3%	201	0.9%	21,997	100.0%
Jackson County	459,061	70.1%	152,391	23.3%	3,168	0.5%	9,580	1.5%	35,160	5.4%	654,880	100.0%
Johnson County	43,491	90.1%	2,089	4.3%	314	0.7%	753	1.6%	1,407	2.9%	48,258	100.0%
Lafayette County	31,485	95.5%	749	2.3%	96	0.3%	91	0.3%	386	1.2%	32,960	100.0%
Platte County	67,473	91.5%	2,574	3.5%	338	0.5%	1,243	1.7%	2,211	3.0%	73,781	100.0%
Ray County	22,536	96.5%	341	1.5%	83	0.4%	45	0.2%	253	1.1%	23,354	100.0%
Region Totals	926,963	80.2%	164,555	14.2%	5,710	0.5%	14,892	1.3%	48,360	4.2%	1,155,161	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

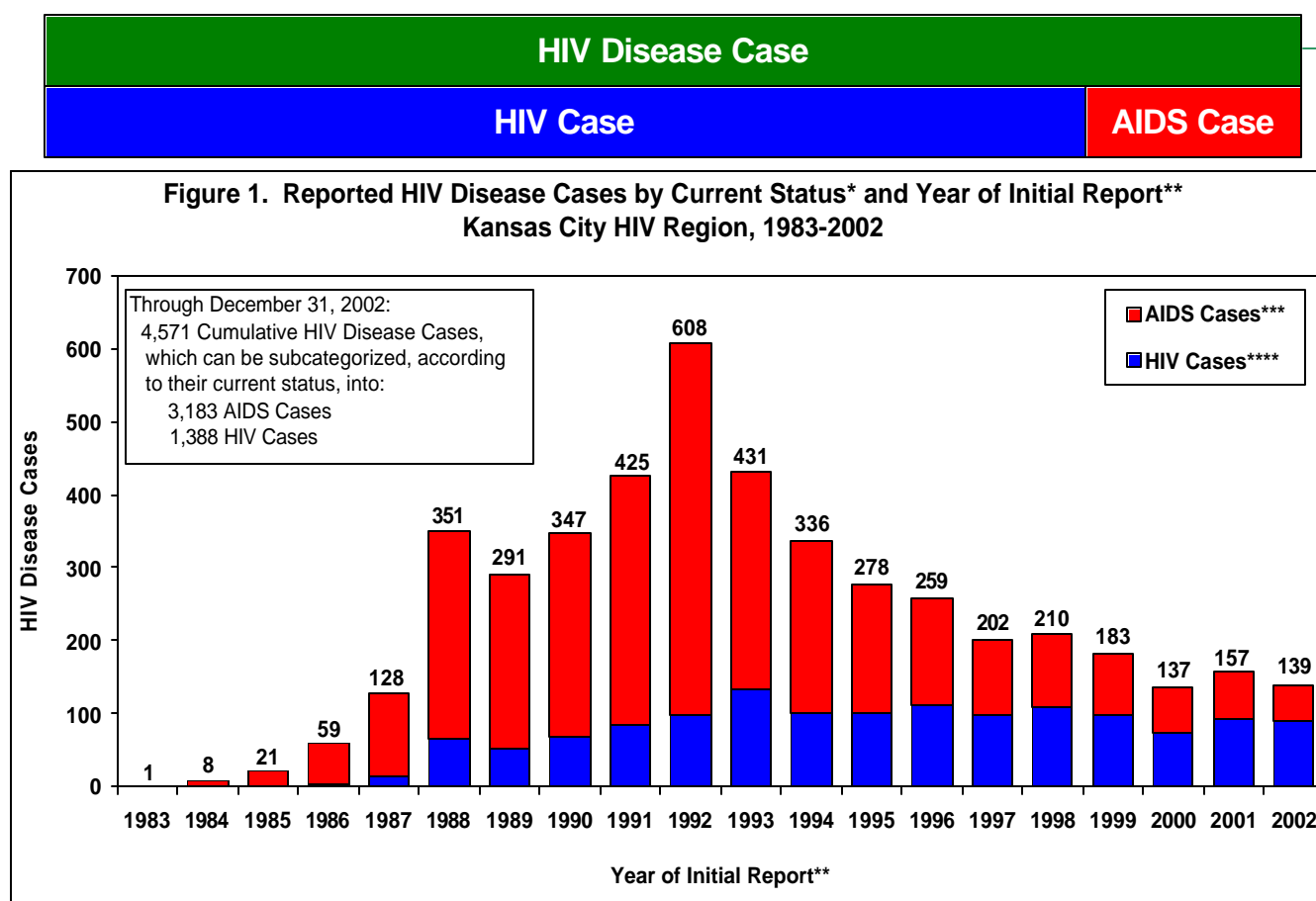
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 4,571 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Kansas City HIV Region. In 2002, 139 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 116.)
- Of these 4,571 HIV Disease cases, 3,183 (69.6%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 1,745 (54.8%) of the 3,183 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 1,438 (45.2%) are living. In 2002, 101 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (page 112) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also section entitled “**Trends**” on page 116).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 2001, 164 AIDS cases were reported from the Kansas City Metropolitan Area[#]; the corresponding rate was 9.1 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is lower than the average rate of 20.4 for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population.
- Of the 4,571 reported HIV Disease cases, 1,388 (30.4%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 90 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

[#]The Kansas City Metropolitan Area consists of ten Missouri counties (Bates, Benton, Cass, Clay, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray), and four Kansas counties (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte).

**When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



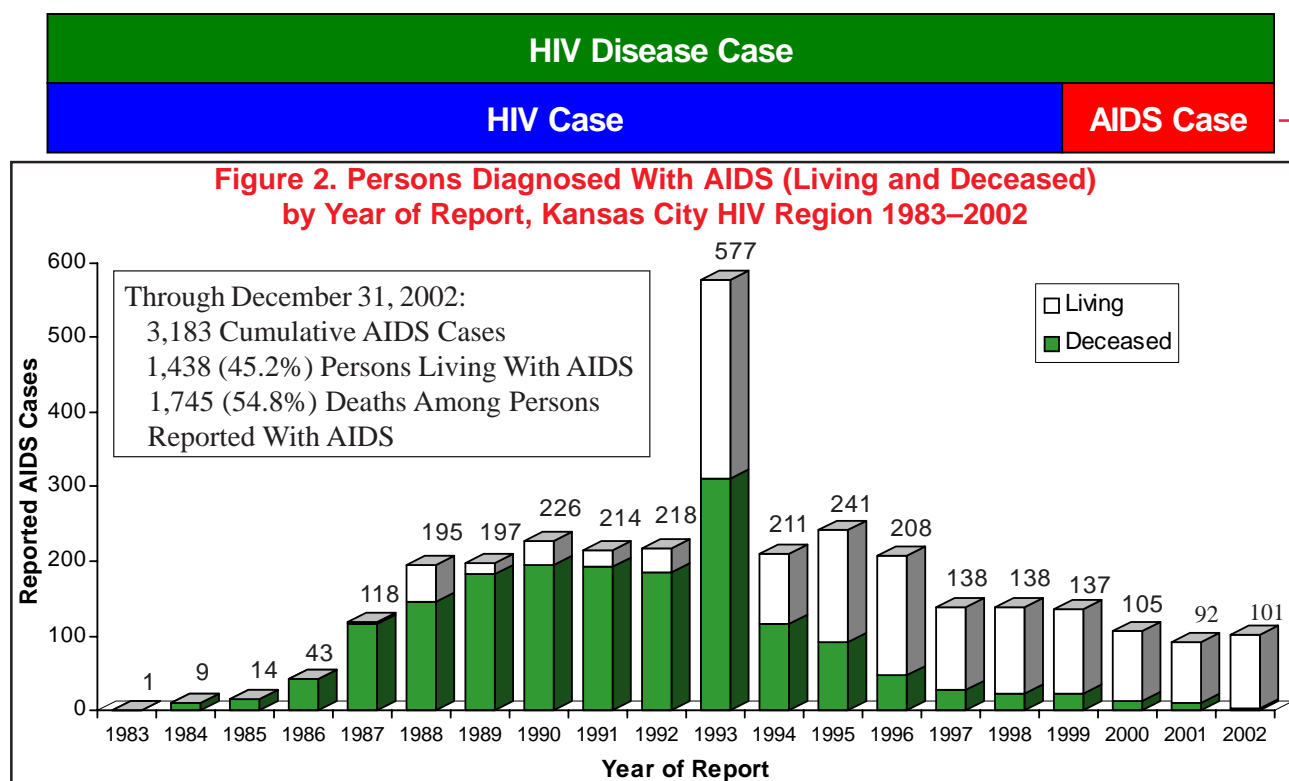
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 86.0% of the 1,388 cumulative reported HIV cases and 92.2% of the 3,183 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported cases of HIV Disease. Although blacks make up only about 11% of the Kansas City HIV Region's population, they accounted for 44.4% of HIV cases and 42.6% of AIDS cases reported in 2002. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (24.3) was 5.4 times the rate in whites* (4.5).
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 19 female HIV cases reported in 2002, 13 (68.4%) were in black females. Of the 20 female AIDS cases reported in 2002, 15 (75.0%) were in black females.
- Hispanics have accounted for 66 cumulative reported HIV cases (6 cases reported in 2002); and 122 cumulative AIDS cases (5 cases reported in 2002).
- The number of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and American Indians have been small (11 HIV cases and 10 AIDS cases in Asians; 6 HIV cases and 25 AIDS cases in American Indians). One HIV case and 1 AIDS case was reported in Asians in 2002. One HIV and no AIDS cases were reported in American Indians in 2002.
- Of the 90 HIV cases reported in 2002, 43.3% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 26.7% in 20-29 year olds, 21.1% in 40-49 year olds, 5.5% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 2.2% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002: 32 (36.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (2.2%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 1 (1.1%) in IDUs; 4 (4.5%) in heterosexual contacts; and 50 (56.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002: 46 (45.5%) were in MSM; 6 (5.9%) in MSM/IDUs; 5 (5.0%) in IDUs; 12 (11.9%) in heterosexual contacts; 2 (2.0%) in hemophiliacs; and 30 (29.7%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 10 perinatal HIV cases and 9 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2002, no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the "**Missouri**" section on page 47.

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black individual. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 1983–2002

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2002*	%	Cumulative	%	Reported 2002	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
Gender										
Male	71	(78.9%)	1,194	(86.0%)	81	(80.2%)	2,934	(92.2%)	4,128	(90.3%)
Female	19	(21.1%)	194	(14.0%)	20	(19.8%)	249	(7.8%)	443	(9.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	42	(46.7%)	792	(57.1%)	52	(51.5%)	2,198	(69.1%)	2,990	(65.4%)
Black	40	(44.4%)	512	(36.9%)	43	(42.6%)	828	(26.0%)	1,340	(29.3%)
Hispanic	6	(6.7%)	66	(4.8%)	5	(5.0%)	122	(3.8%)	188	(4.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	(1.1%)	11	(0.8%)	1	(1.0%)	10	(0.3%)	21	(0.5%)
American Indian	1	(1.1%)	6	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.8%)	31	(0.7%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	36	(40.0%)	717	(51.7%)	48	(47.5%)	2,092	(65.7%)	2,809	(61.5%)
Black Male	27	(30.0%)	400	(28.8%)	28	(27.7%)	693	(21.8%)	1,093	(23.9%)
Hispanic Male	6	(6.7%)	61	(4.4%)	5	(5.0%)	117	(3.8%)	178	(3.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	(1.1%)	9	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.3%)	18	(0.4%)
American Indian Male	1	(1.1%)	6	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(0.7%)	29	(0.6%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
White Female	6	(6.7%)	75	(5.4%)	4	(4.0%)	106	(3.3%)	181	(4.0%)
Black Female	13	(14.4%)	112	(8.1%)	15	(14.8%)	135	(4.2%)	247	(5.4%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.2%)	10	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	1	(1.0%)	1	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	1	(1.1%)	14	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.3%)		
13-19	2	(2.2%)	43	(3.1%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(0.7%)		
20-29	24	(26.7%)	540	(38.9%)	18	(17.8%)	733	(23.0%)		
30-39	39	(43.3%)	544	(39.2%)	41	(40.6%)	1,470	(46.2%)		
40-49	19	(21.1%)	196	(14.1%)	35	(34.6%)	687	(21.6%)		
50+	5	(5.5%)	51	(3.7%)	7	(6.9%)	260	(8.2%)		
Kansas City HIV Region Total	90	(100.0%)	1,388	(100.0%)	101	(100.0%)	3,183	(100.0%)	4,571	(100.0%)

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City HIV Region Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002**	%	Cumulative	%	Reported 2002	%	Cumulative	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	62	(69.7%)	966	(70.3%)	61	(60.4%)	2,345	(74.0%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(3.4%)	103	(7.5%)	8	(7.9%)	369	(11.6%)
Injecting Drug Use	5	(5.6%)	108	(7.9%)	9	(8.9%)	206	(6.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	19	(21.3%)	189	(13.8%)	21	(20.8%)	202	(6.4%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	2	(2.0%)	24	(0.8%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.8%)
Risk Not Specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	89	(100.0%)	1,374	(100.0%)	101	(100.0%)	3,171	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	1		14		0		12	
Total	90		1,388		101		3,183	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Where

- Of the 1,388 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 1,155 (83.2%) were from Kansas City, 119 (8.6%) from Jackson County[#], and 36 (2.6%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 78 (5.6%) cases came from the 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 3-19 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the “Missouri” section (page 51). Of 512 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the vast majority were from Kansas City (490 cases, or 95.7%) and Jackson County[#] (16 cases, or 3.1%).
- Of the 3,183 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 2,615 (82.2%) were from Kansas City, 332 (10.4%) from Jackson County[#], and 89 (2.8%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 147 (4.6%) cases came from the 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 7-43 reported cases. See Figure 10 in the “Missouri” section (page 51). Of the 828 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 788 (95.2%) were from Kansas City and 28 (3.4%) from Jackson County[#].
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 5 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from Kansas City. For HIV cases reported in 2002, the rate for cases reported from Kansas City is 17.2.
- Of the 76 HIV cases reported from Kansas City in 2002, 36 (47.4%) were in blacks and 32 (42.1%) were in whites.
- Table 8 in the “Missouri” section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Kansas City HIV Region (and Kansas City) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City [†]	1,155	100.0%	591	51.2%	490	42.4%	60	5.2%
Jackson County ^{†#}	119	100.0%	97	81.5%	16	13.4%	4	3.4%
Clay County ^{†#}	36	100.0%	33	91.7%	1	2.8%	2	5.6%
Cass County ^{†#}	19	100.0%	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Platte County ^{†#}	19	100.0%	17	89.5%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region [†]	40	100.0%	35	87.5%	4	10.0%	0	0.0%
Kansas City HIV Region [†]	1,388	100.0%	792	57.1%	512	36.9%	66	4.8%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City [†]	2,615	100.0%	1,691	64.7%	788	30.1%	108	4.1%
Jackson County ^{†#}	332	100.0%	288	86.7%	28	8.4%	13	3.9%
Clay County ^{†#}	89	100.0%	84	94.4%	4	4.5%	1	1.1%
Cass County ^{†#}	43	100.0%	43	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Platte County ^{†#}	26	100.0%	25	96.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region [†]	78	100.0%	67	85.9%	8	10.3%	0	0.0%
Kansas City HIV Region [†]	3,183	100.0%	2,198	69.1%	828	26.0%	122	3.8%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

Geographic Area	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City [†]	76	100.0%	17.2	32	42.1%	11.9	36	47.4%	26.1	6	7.9%	19.6
Jackson County ^{†#}	6	100.0%	1.8	3	50.0%	1.0	3	50.0%	15.7	0	0.0%	0.0
Remainder of Region [†]	8	100.0%	2.1	7	87.5%	1.9	1	12.5%	13.1	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City HIV Region [†]	90	100.0%	7.8	42	46.7%	4.5	40	44.4%	24.3	6	6.7%	12.4

*Per 100,000 population.
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

- Table 9 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for Kansas City, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and County and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Kansas City HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri’s other HIV Regions.

**Table 6. AIDS Cases By County
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
JOHNSON	416	45.7%
LEAVENWORTH	85	9.3%
MIAMI	6	0.7%
WYANDOTTE	403	44.3%
TOTAL	910	100.0%

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

**Table 7: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	577	63.8%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	73	8.1%
INJECTING DRUG USE	84	9.3%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	85	9.4%
HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER	19	2.1%
BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT	20	2.2%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	47	5.2%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	905	100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	3	60.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	2	40.0%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	5	100.0%
TOTAL	910	

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

**Table 8. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	834	91.6%
FEMALES	76	8.4%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	640	70.3%
BLACK	194	21.3%
HISPANIC	65	7.1%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	11	1.2%
AGE GROUP		
<13	4	0.4%
13-19	5	0.6%
20-29	198	21.8%
30-39	392	43.1%
40-49	215	23.6%
>49	96	10.5%
TOTAL	910	

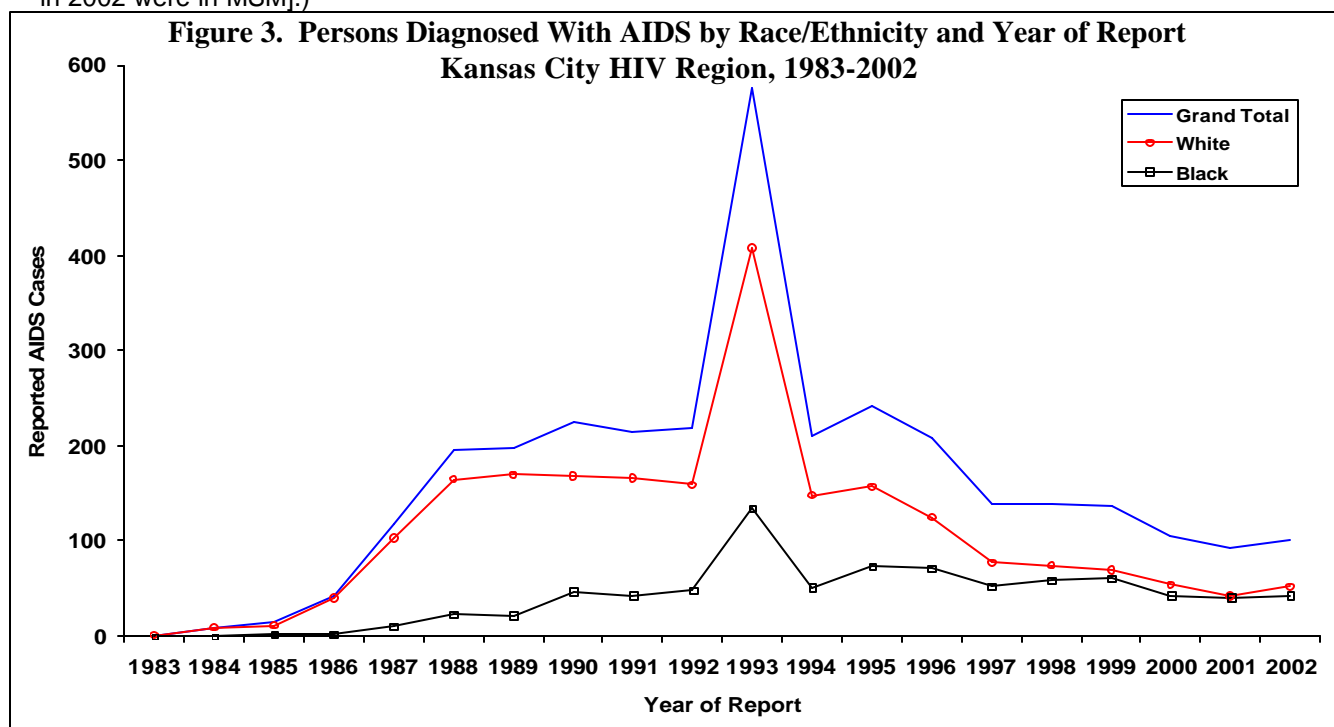
*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figures 13 and 14 on page 124 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for Kansas City by zip code area.
- Figure 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 49) shows, for the counties within Kansas City HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide information on AIDS cases in the four Kansas counties which are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan area.

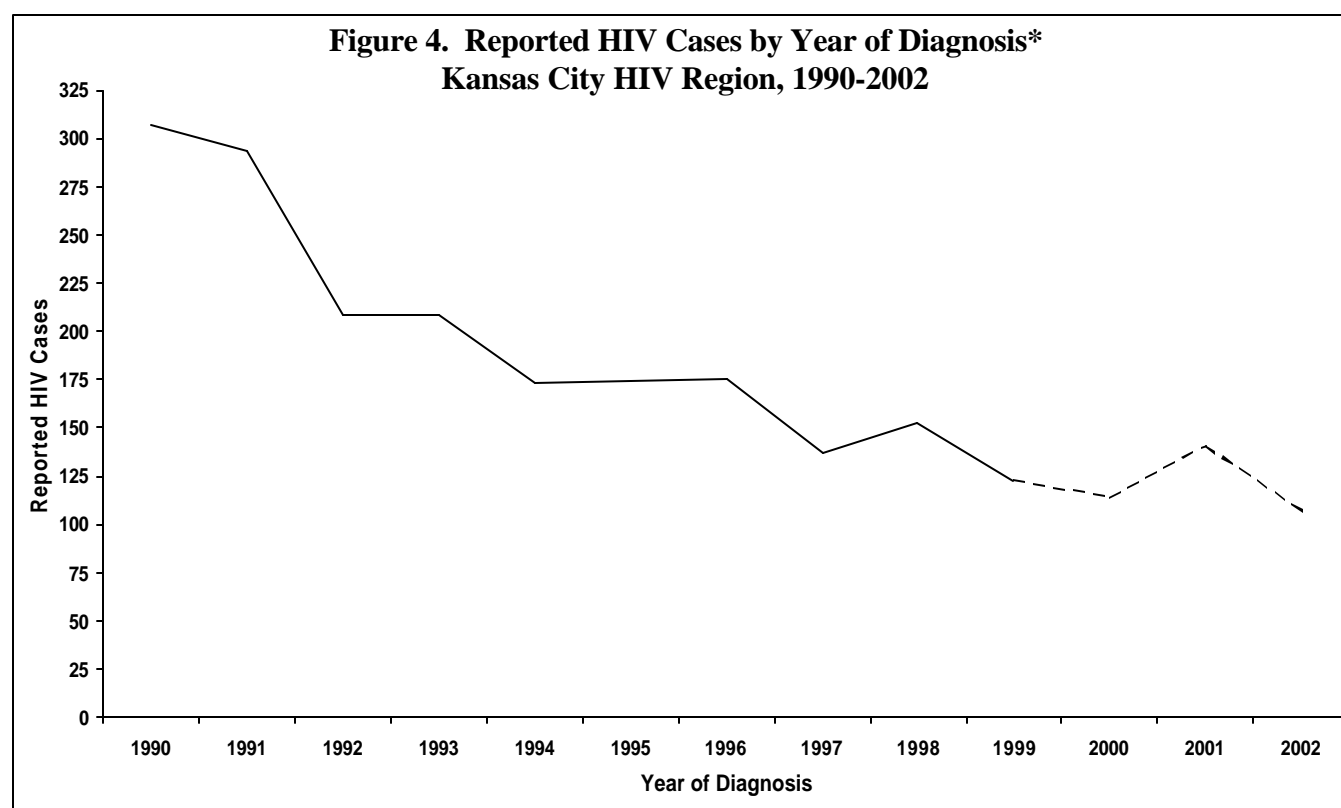
Trends

- The 139 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 11.5% decrease from the 157 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 111).
- However, the 101 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represent a 9.8% increase from the 92 cases reported in 2001.
- From 2001 to 2002 the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased substantially by 23.8% (from 42 cases reported in 2001 to 52 cases in 2002), and the number of reported cases in blacks increased 4.5% (from 41 cases reported in 2001 to 43 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Heterosexual contacts have, since the late-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2002, it is estimated that eventually approximately 21% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 2). Six years previously (in 1996), heterosexual contacts made up only 8.2% of reported AIDS cases.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 113), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and black.
 - In Table 2, cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it appears that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 70% of HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM].)



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. During this period, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally has been decreasing. However, in 2001, there were approximately 20 more new cases from the preceding year. The number again decreased significantly in 2002.
- Figures 5-8 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. (Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these graphs, and the similar graphs which follow, given the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.)
- The decreases in diagnosed HIV cases from 2001 to 2002 were most noticeable in white males (blacks and Hispanics stayed almost level), and in persons 30-39 years of age.



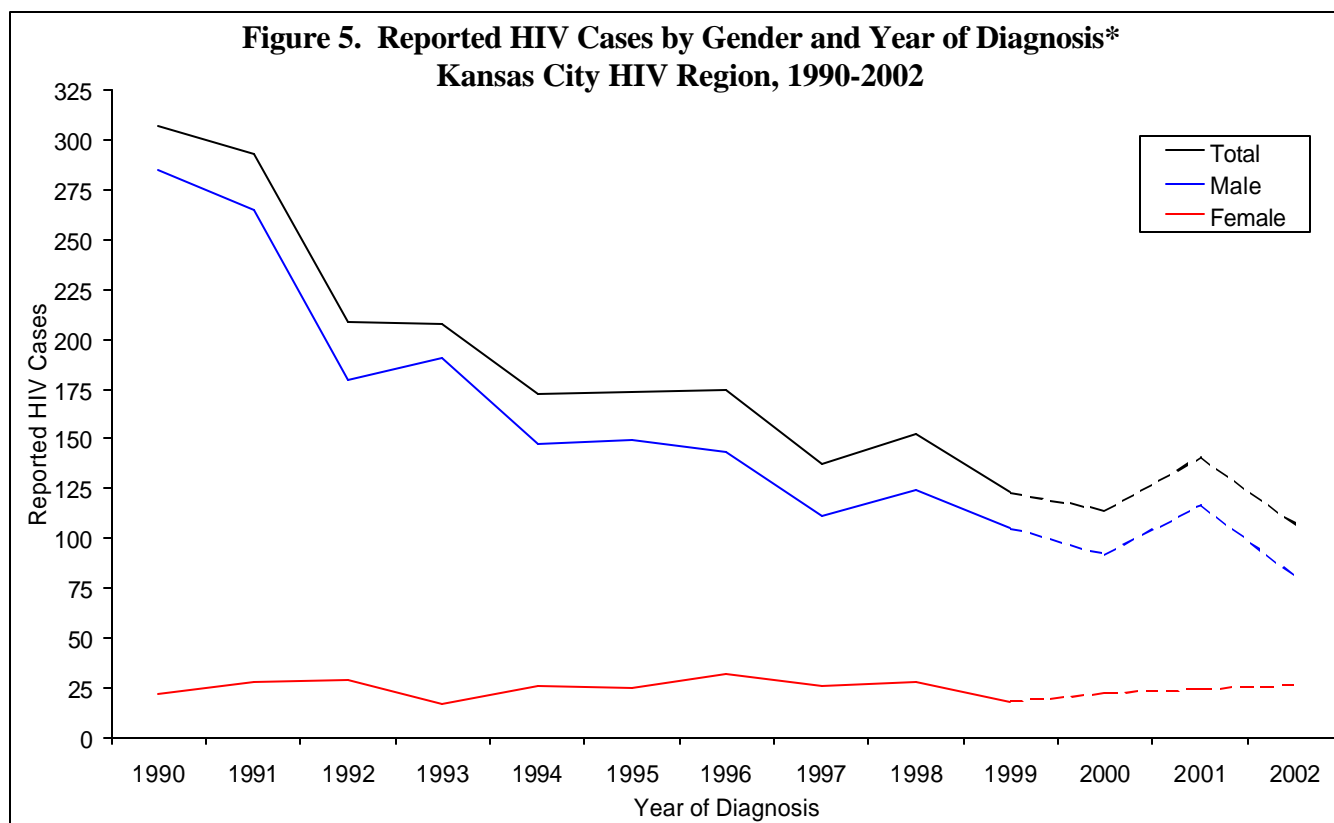
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-8 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

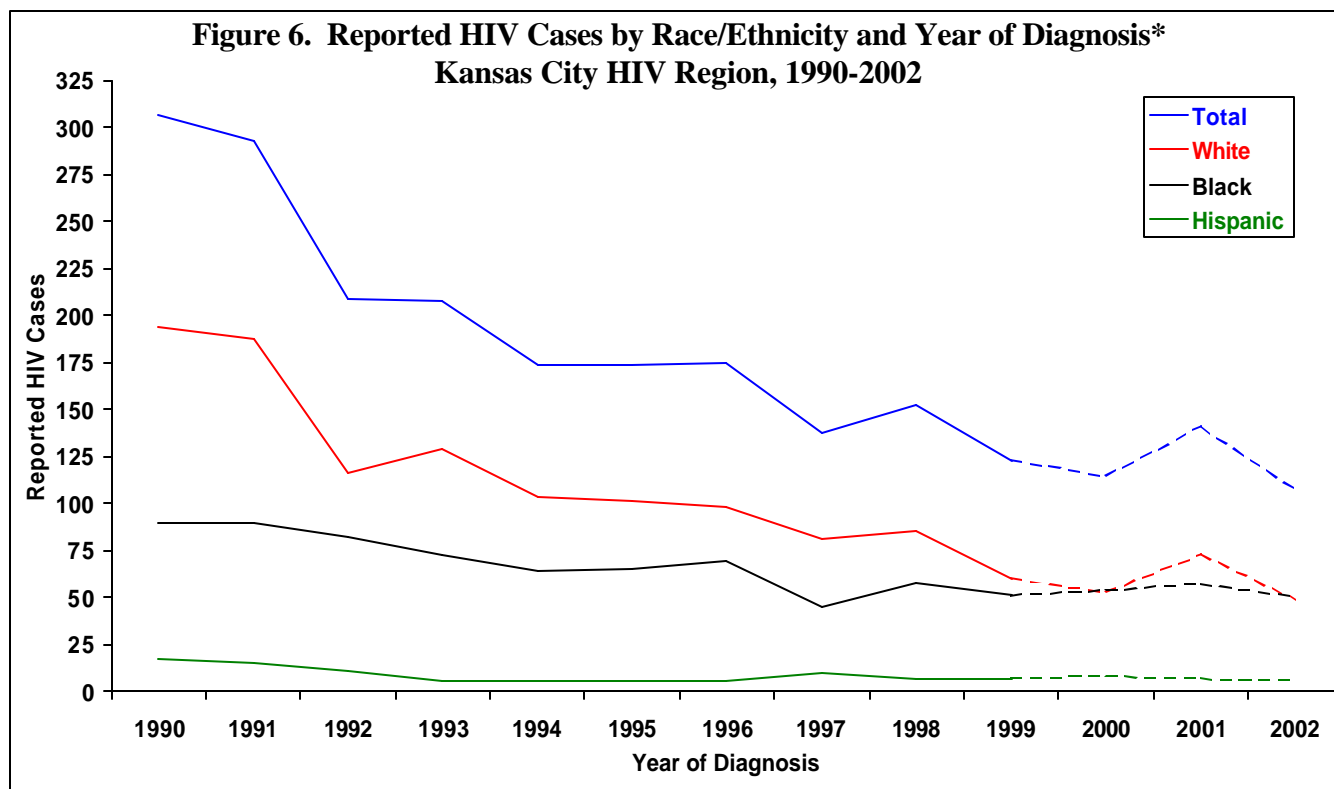
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City HIV Region, 1990-2002



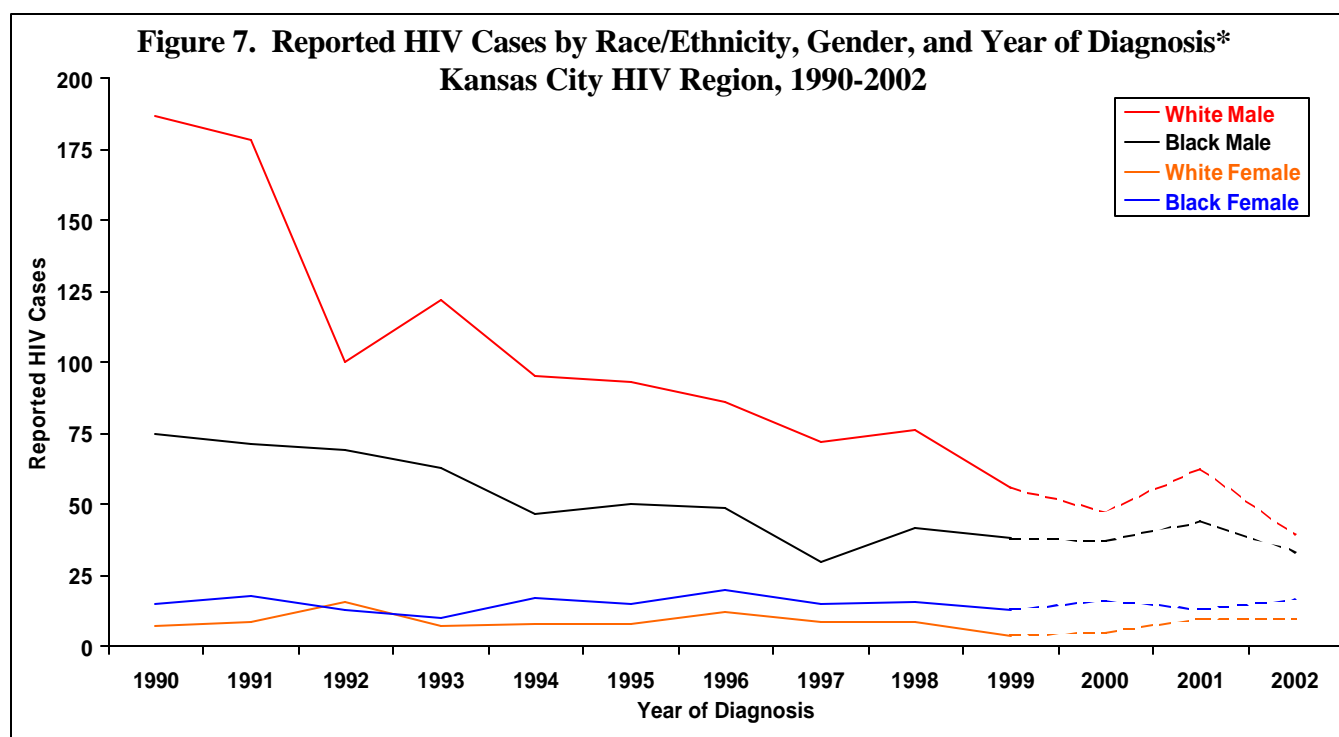
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City HIV Region, 1990-2002

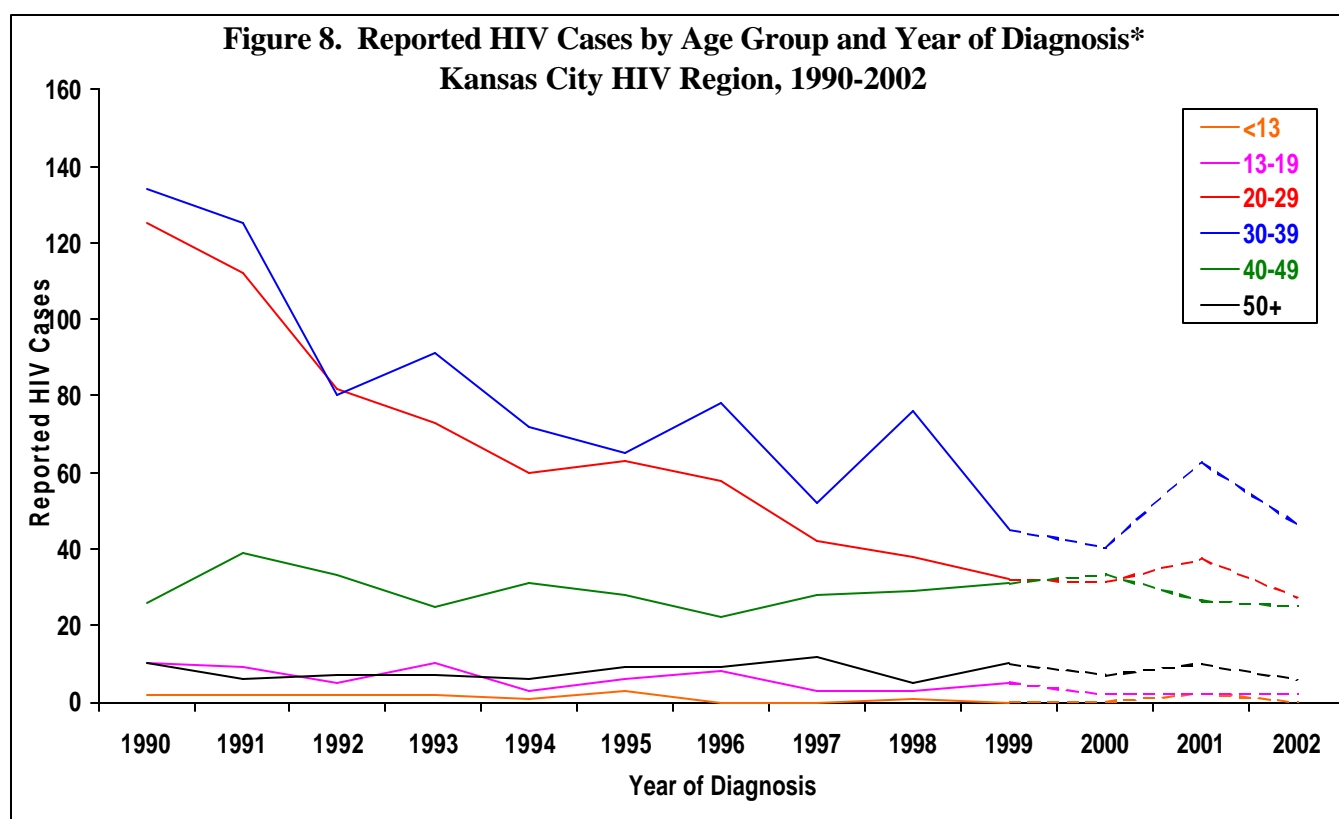


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

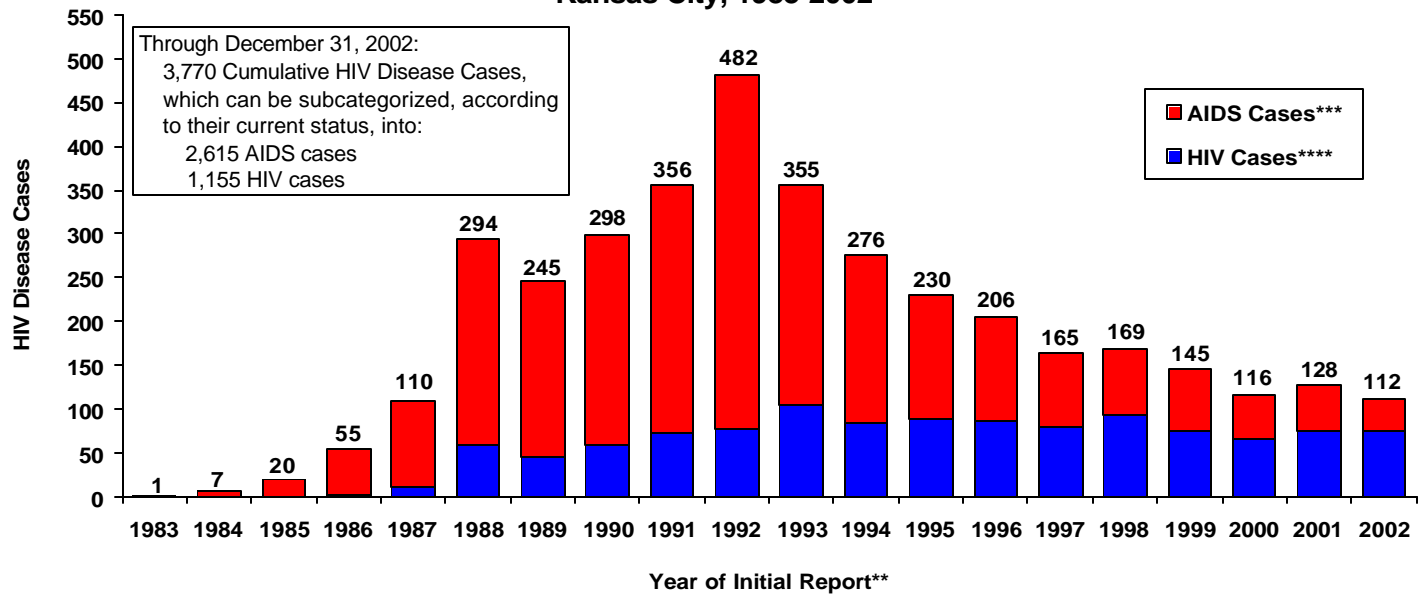
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figures 10-12 (on pages 122-123) show reported HIV cases in Kansas City¹ by year of diagnosis¹⁰ according to race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. Trends in diagnosed HIV cases from Kansas City are generally similar to those for the entire region, with an overall decline in diagnosed cases seen during the period from 1990 through 2000, an increase from 2000 to 2001, then a decline in 2002.
- The decrease from 2001 to 2002 in diagnosed HIV cases were most noticeable in white males and in persons 30-39 years of age.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in Kansas City

Figure 9. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Kansas City, 1983-2002



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002

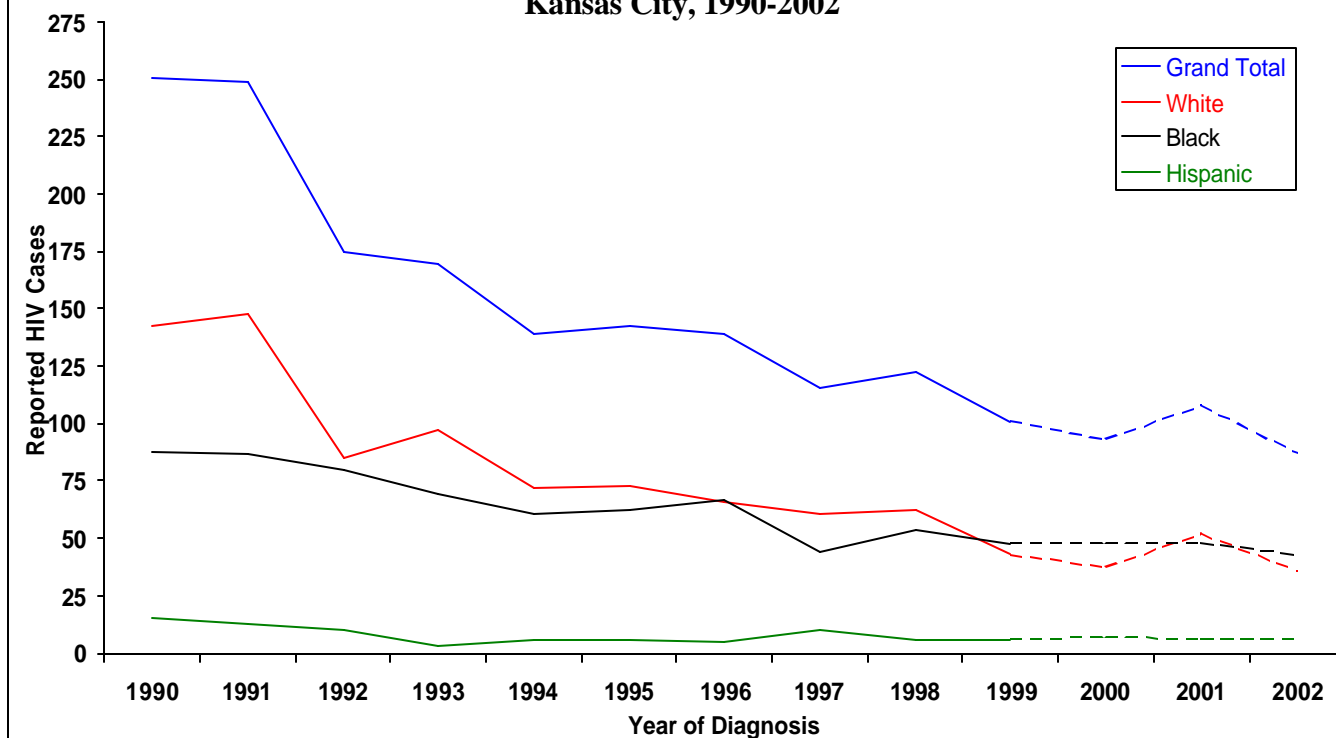
	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2002**		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	64	(84.2%)	1,000	(86.6%)	64	(80.0%)	2,425	(92.7%)	3,425	(90.8%)
Female	12	(15.8%)	155	(13.4%)	16	(20.0%)	190	(7.3%)	345	(9.2%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	32	(42.1%)	591	(51.2%)	37	(46.3%)	1,691	(64.7%)	2,282	(60.5%)
Black	36	(47.4%)	490	(42.4%)	40	(50.0%)	788	(30.1%)	1,278	(33.9%)
Hispanic	6	(7.9%)	60	(5.2%)	3	(3.8%)	108	(4.1%)	168	(4.6%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	(1.3%)	9	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)	15	(0.4%)
American Indian	1	(1.3%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(0.8%)	27	(0.7%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	57	(75.0%)	824	(71.3%)	50	(62.5%)	1,943	(74.3%)	2,767	(73.4%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men										
& Inject Drugs	2	(2.6%)	83	(7.2%)	8	(10.0%)	313	(12.0%)	396	(10.5%)
Injecting Drug Users	4	(5.3%)	90	(7.8%)	4	(5.0%)	164	(6.3%)	254	(6.7%)
Heterosexual Contact	13	(17.1%)	146	(12.6%)	17	(21.3%)	160	(6.1%)	306	(8.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.3%)	1	(1.3%)	11	(0.4%)	14	(0.4%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(0.6%)	16	(0.4%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.3%)	14	(0.4%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	3	(0.1%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Missouri Total	76 (100.0%)		1,155 (100.0%)		80 (100.0%)		2,615 (100.0%)		3,770 (100.0%)	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

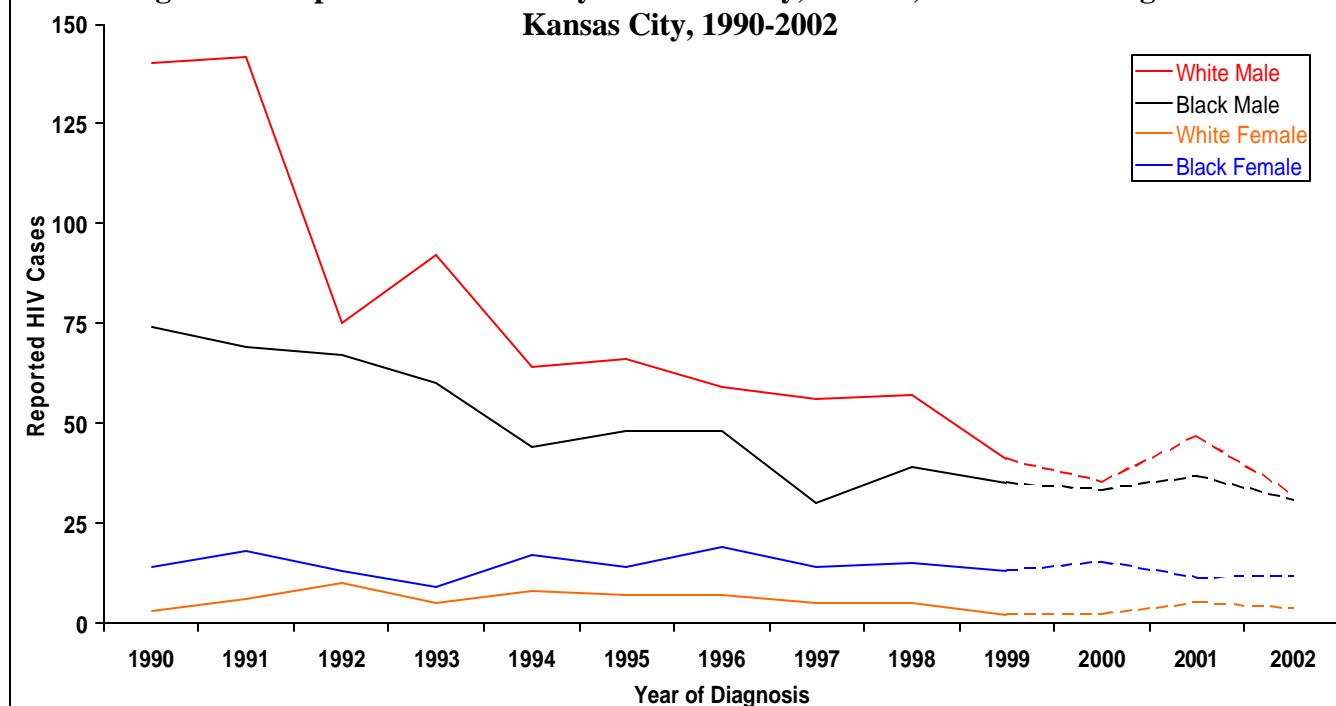
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City, 1990-2002



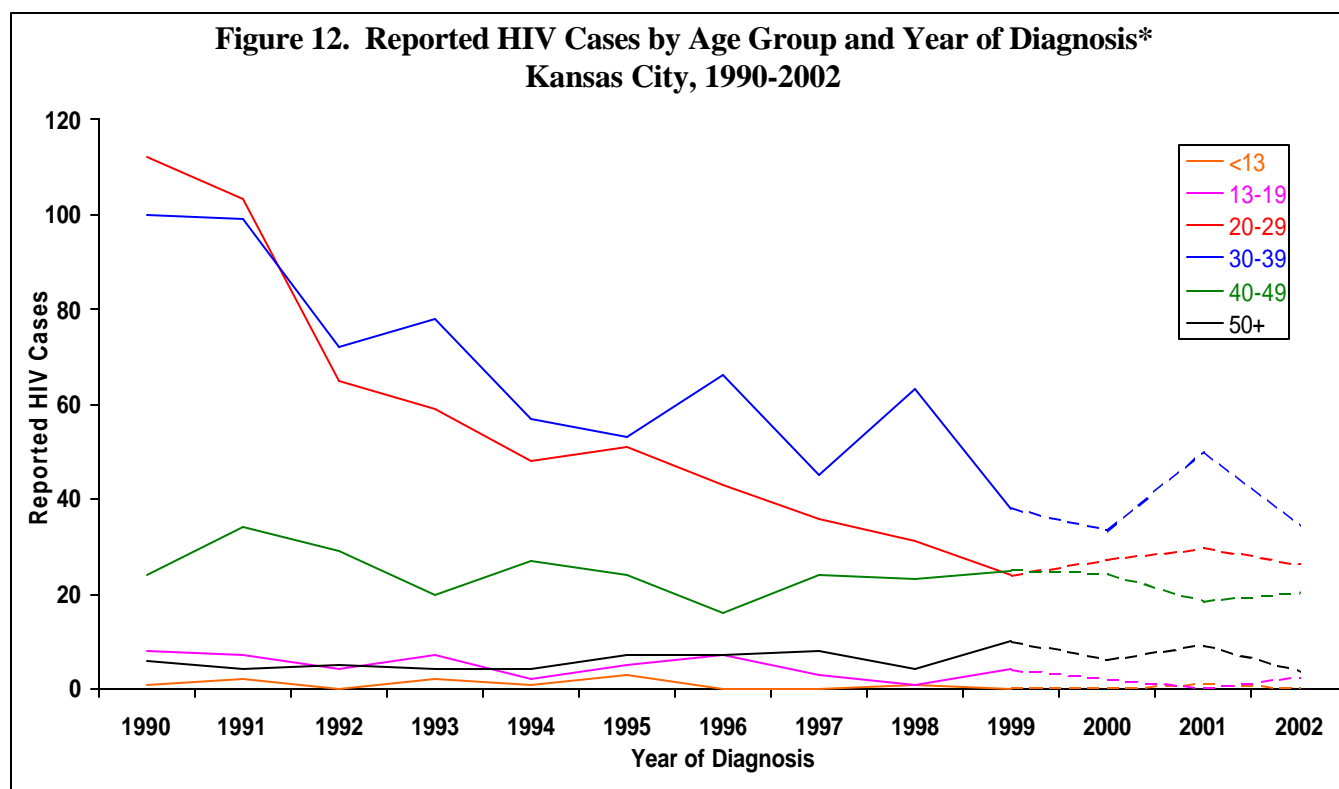
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 13.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2002

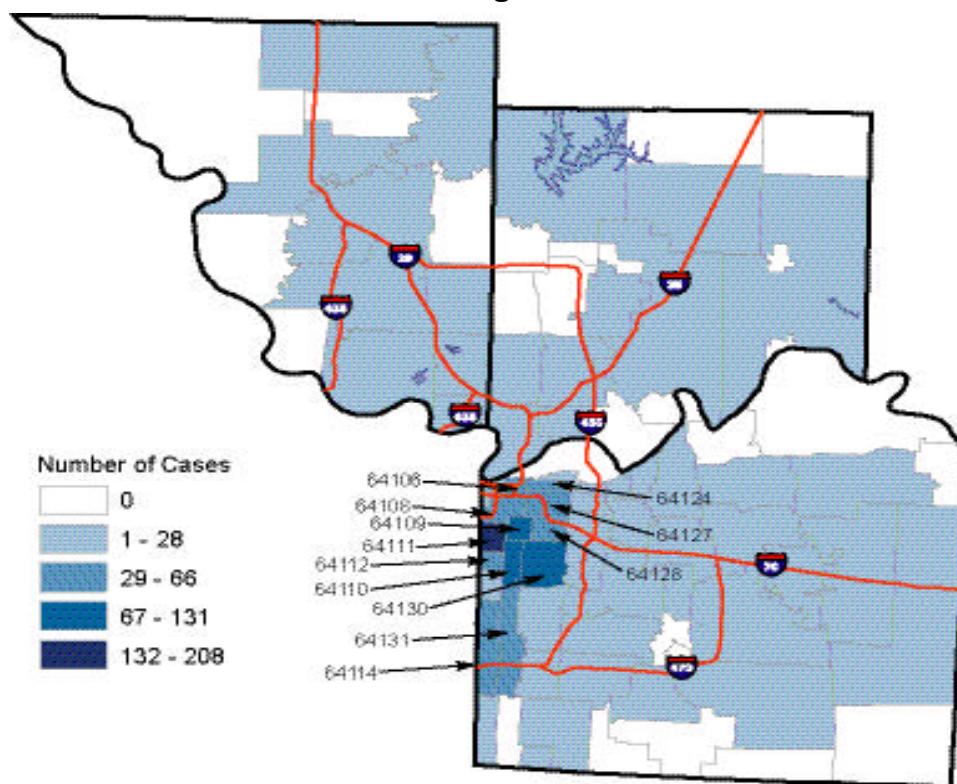
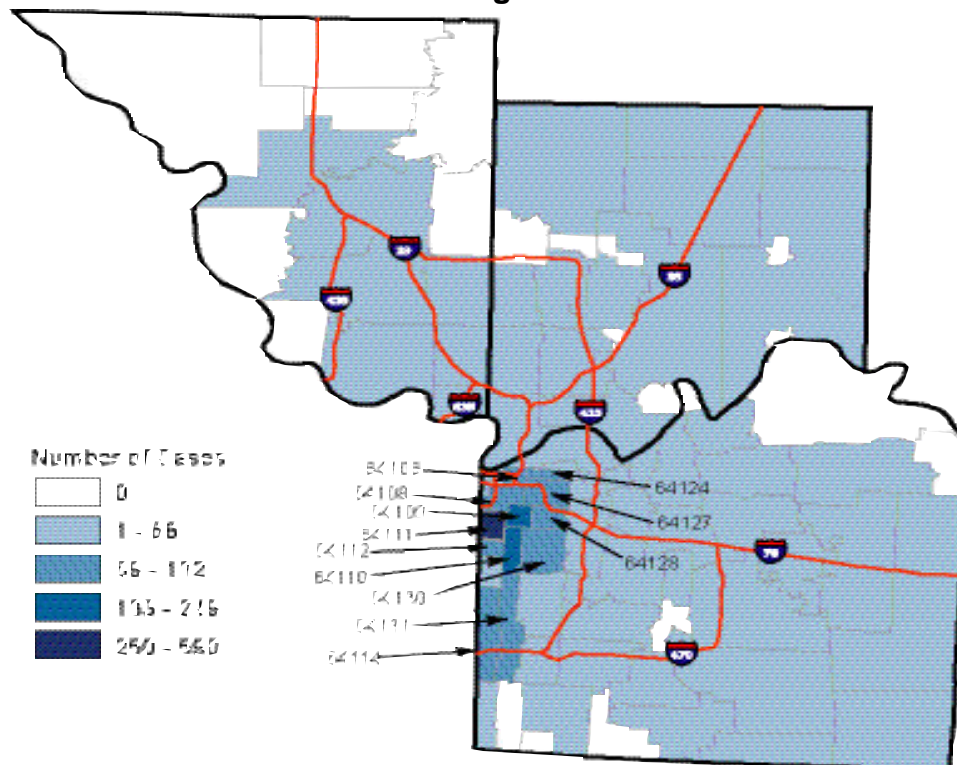


Figure 14.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2002



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

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HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 3,119 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 68.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 3,119 HIV Disease cases, 2,282 (73.2%) are AIDS cases and 837 (26.8%) are HIV cases.
- The 2,282 AIDS cases in MSM make up 72.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 46 (45.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 837 HIV cases in MSM make up 60.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 32 (36.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 113). It is estimated that approximately 2,345 (74.0%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 61 (60.4%) of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 966 (70.3%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 62 (69.7%) of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were MSM.

Who

- Table 10 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 63.3%, black men 30.3%, and Hispanic men 4.9%.
- White men comprise 74.4% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, black men 21.1%, and Hispanic men 3.5%.
- Table 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (42.9%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black and Hispanic MSM, the largest proportion of cases (44.1% and 48.8%, respectively) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 5.5% of HIV cases in black MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.1% in whites and none in Hispanics).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 21% of these men (17% of white men and 33% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 837 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 718 (85.8%) were from Kansas City, 63 (7.5%) from Jackson County[#], 19 (2.3%) from Clay County[#], and 12 (1.4%) from Cass County[#]. The remaining cases were from the other counties in the HIV region (each of these counties reported less than 9 cases).
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM HIV cases reported from Kansas City, black men make up 34.5%.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 113), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (70.3%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (74.0%), appear to be MSM, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	17	(53.1%)	530	(63.3%)	29	(63.0%)	1,697	(74.4%)
Black	12	(37.5%)	254	(30.3%)	16	(34.8%)	482	(21.1%)
Hispanic	2	(6.3%)	41	(4.9%)	1	(2.2%)	80	(3.5%)
Other/Unknown	1	(3.1%)	12	(1.4%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(1.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	32	(100.0%)	837	(100.0%)	46	(100.0%)	2,282	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	6	(1.1%)	14	(5.5%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(2.6%)
20–29	200	(37.7%)	112	(44.1%)	20	(48.8%)	335	(40.0%)
30–39	227	(42.9%)	93	(36.6%)	11	(26.8%)	335	(40.0%)
40–49	76	(14.3%)	28	(11.0%)	9	(22.0%)	116	(13.9%)
50+	21	(4.0%)	7	(2.8%)	1	(2.4%)	29	(3.5%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	530	(100.0%)	254	(100.0%)	41	(100.0%)	837	(100.0%)

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	423	(58.9%)	248	(34.5%)	38	(5.3%)	718	(100.0%)
Jackson County [#]	54	(85.7%)	5	(7.9%)	2	(3.2%)	63	(100.0%)
Clay County [#]	18	(94.7%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.3%)	19	(100.0%)
Cass County [#]	12	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	23	(92.0%)	1	(4.0%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	530	(63.3%)	254	(30.3%)	41	(4.9%)	837	(100.0%)

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 462 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 10.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 462 HIV Disease cases, 362 (78.3%) are AIDS cases and 100 (21.6%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 6 (5.9%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (2.2%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 113). It is estimated that approximately 369 (11.6%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 103 (7.5%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 13 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 100 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 75.0% and black men make up 21.0%.
- White men comprise 71.0% of the 362 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and black men make up 24.3%.
- Table 14 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and black MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.7% and 42.9%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 38% of these men (34% of white men and 47% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 100 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 83 (83.0%) were from Kansas City, 10 (10.0%) from Jackson County[#], and 3 (3.0%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 4 cases were from the other counties in the Kansas City HIV Region (each of these counties reported less than 4 cases).
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from Kansas City, black men made up 24.1%, and white men accounted for 71.1% of the cases.

Trends

- The trends in diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs in Kansas City are generally the same as those for the region as a whole. It appears that most of the diagnosed cases in the region in 2002 were from Kansas City.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 13. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	(50.0%)	75	(75.0%)	2	(33.3%)	257	(71.0%)
Black	1	(50.0%)	21	(21.0%)	3	(50.0%)	88	(24.3%)
Hispanic	--	--	3	(3.0%)	1	(16.7%)	12	(3.3%)
Other/Unknown	--	--	1	(1.0%)	--	--	5	(1.4%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	2	(100.0%)	100	(100.0%)	6	(100.0%)	362	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 14. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13-19	3	(4.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(3.0%)
20-29	26	(34.7%)	7	(33.3%)	36	(36.0%)
30-39	35	(46.7%)	9	(42.9%)	44	(44.0%)
40-49	11	(14.7%)	5	(23.8%)	17	(17.0%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	75	(100.0%)	21	(100.0%)	100	(100.0%)

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	59	(71.1%)	20	(24.1%)	3	(3.6%)	83	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	10	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(100.0%)
Clay County#	3	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	3	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	3	(75.0%)	1	(25.0%)	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	75	(75.0%)	21	(21.0%)	3	(3.0%)	100	(100.0%)

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 291 HIV Disease cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 6.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 291 HIV Disease cases, 194 (66.7%) are AIDS cases and 97 (33.3%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (4.9%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (1.1%) has, to date, been identified as IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 113. It is estimated that approximately 206 (6.5%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 108 (7.9%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were IDUs.

Who

- Table 16 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Of the 97 total reported HIV cases among IDUs, white men comprise 35.1%; black men 33.0%; black females make up 17.5%; white females 8.2%; Hispanic males 5.2% (5 cases); and Hispanic females 1.0% (1 case).
- Black males comprise 29.9% of the 194 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white males make up 29.4%; black females 17.5%; white females 16.0%; Hispanic males 5.7% (11 cases); and Hispanic females 1.0% (2 cases).
- Table 17 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (75.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white male, black male, and black female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (50.0%, 46.9%, and 47.1%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 97 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 79 (81.4%) were from Kansas City, 9 (9.3%) from Jackson County[#], and 3 (3.1%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 6 cases were from the other counties in the region.
- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from Kansas City, blacks made up 60.8%.

Trends

- In recent years the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has generally been decreasing. In 2002, approximately 5 new HIV cases are estimated to have been diagnosed in IDUs.

[†]Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 16. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	(100.0%)	34	(35.1%)	2	(40.0%)	57	(29.4%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	32	(33.0%)	1	(20.0%)	58	(29.9%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	5	(5.2%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(5.7%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	8	(8.2%)	2	(40.0%)	31	(16.0%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	17	(17.5%)	0	(0.0%)	34	(17.5%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	1	(100.0%)	97	(100.0%)	5	(100.0%)	194	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 17. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
20–29	12	(35.3%)	9	(28.1%)	6	(75.0%)	4	(23.5%)	32	(33.0%)
30–39	17	(50.0%)	15	(46.9%)	1	(12.5%)	8	(47.1%)	45	(46.4%)
40–49	3	(8.8%)	6	(18.7%)	1	(12.5%)	4	(23.5%)	15	(15.5%)
50+	2	(5.9%)	2	(6.3%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.9%)	5	(5.2%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total ..	34	(100.0%)	32	(100.0%)	8	(100.0%)	17	(100.0%)	97	(100.0%)

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	26	(32.9%)	48	(60.8%)	5	(6.3%)	79	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	8	(88.9%)	1	(11.1%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(100.0%)
Clay County#	2	(66.7%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(33.3%)	3	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	6	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	42	(43.3%)	49	(50.5%)	6	(6.2%)	97	(100.0%)

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 322 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 7.1% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 322 HIV Disease cases, 179 (55.6%) are AIDS cases and 143 (44.4%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 12 (11.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 4 (4.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 113. It is estimated that approximately 202 (6.4%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases and approximately 21 (20.8%) of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 189 (13.8%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 19 (21.3%) of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 19 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black females comprise 48.2% of the 143 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white females 37.1%; black males 8.4%; and white males 2.1%.
- Black females comprise 46.9% of the 179 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 33.0%; black males 11.2%; and white males 3.9%.
- Table 20 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and black female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (49.0% and 43.5%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (50.0%) were also in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 143 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 111 (77.6%) were from Kansas City, 12 (8.4%) from Jackson County[#], 5 (3.5%) from Clay County[#], and 4 (2.8%) each from Lafayette and Platte[#] Counties. Seven other cases were reported from the other counties in the region.
- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from Kansas City, blacks made up 67.6%.

Trends

- Since the mid-1990s, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has remained plateaued in the general range of 25-35 cases per year. This trend is seen in both white and black cases in the region, and for diagnosed cases reported only from Kansas City.
- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 113), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (13.8%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (6.4%), appear to be in heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(3.9%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	12	(8.4%)	2	(16.7%)	20	(11.2%)
White Female	1	(25.0%)	53	(37.1%)	1	(8.3%)	59	(33.0%)
Black Female	3	(75.0%)	69	(48.2%)	9	(75.0%)	84	(46.9%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	4	(100.0%)	143	(100.0%)	12	(100.0%)	179	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13-19	0	(0.0%)	1	(8.3%)	3	(5.7%)	6	(8.7%)	10	(7.0%)
20-29	1	(33.3%)	6	(50.0%)	26	(49.0%)	30	(43.5%)	65	(45.5%)
30-39	0	(0.0%)	3	(25.0%)	17	(32.1%)	24	(34.8%)	46	(32.2%)
40-49	2	(66.7%)	1	(8.3%)	3	(5.7%)	8	(11.6%)	16	(11.2%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	1	(8.3%)	4	(7.5%)	1	(1.4%)	6	(4.2%)
Kansas City Region Total	3	(100.0%)	12	(100.0%)	53	(100.0%)	69	(100.0%)	143	(100.0%)

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	31	(27.9%)	75	(67.6%)	3	(2.7%)	111	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	7	(58.3%)	4	(33.3%)	1	(8.3%)	12	(100.0%)
Clay County#	5	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	5	(100.0%)
Lafayette County	4	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Platte County#	4	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	5	(71.4%)	2	(28.6%)	--	--	7	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	56	(39.2%)	81	(56.6%)	4	(2.8%)	143	(100.0%)

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

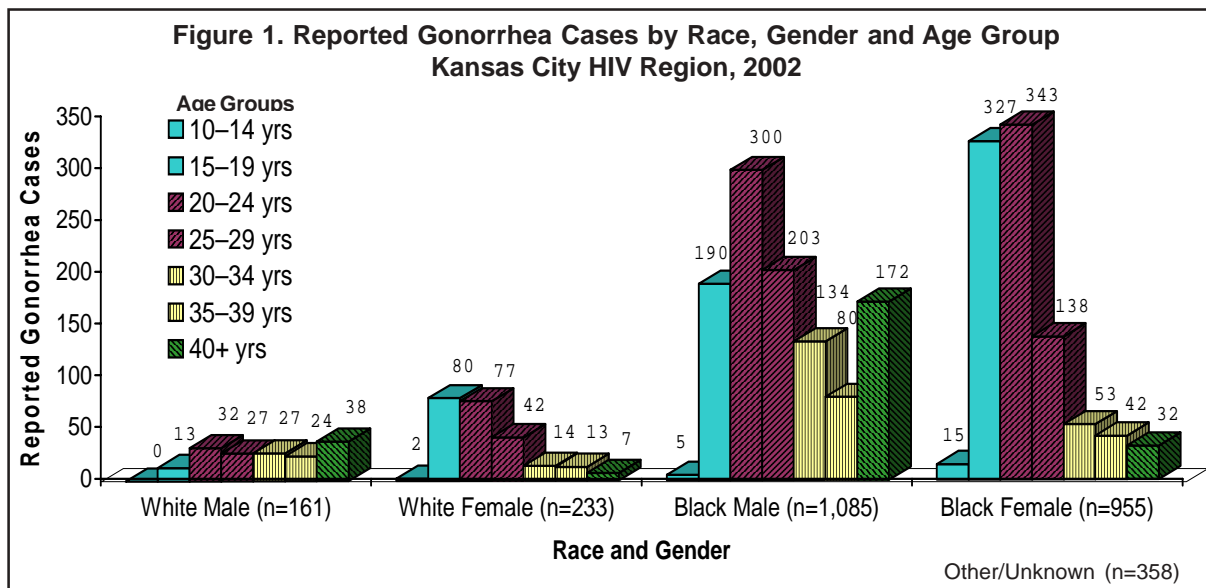
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 2,792 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Kansas City HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 241.7 cases per 100,000 population. This is an increase by 486 cases (21%) over the cases reported in the previous year. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 1,412 (50.6%) were in males and 1,380 (49.4%) in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (59.1%) than in males (40.9%). Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (53.2%) than in females (46.8%).
- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 394 (14.1%) were in whites and 2,040 (73.1%) were in blacks. Forty-one (1.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 317 (11.4%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,239.7) was about 29 times the rate* in whites (42.5).
- Table 1 on page 135 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 724 (25.9%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 341 (35.7%) of the 955 black female cases, 80 (34.3%) of the 233 white female cases, 195 (18.0%) of the 1,085 black male cases, and 13 (8.1%) of the 161 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,486 (89.0%) were from Kansas City, 184 (6.6%) from Jackson County, and 55 (2.0%) from Clay County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 1-30 cases reported. Cases were reported from 9 of the region's 10 counties. Table 2 shows the numbers and percentages of cases reported from the counties with the largest numbers of cases (as well as from Kansas City). Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Kansas City (563.2). According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, Kansas City (Jackson County) ranked 5th for gonorrhea incidence in 2002 among selected cities of >200,000 population. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. Gonorrhea cases declined steadily till 1997, and has remained plateaued in whites. The 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 21.1% increase from the 2,306 cases reported in 2001. This is following the pattern of increase and decrease in alternate years, particularly among blacks.

* Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	394	14.1%	42.5
Blacks	2,040	73.1%	1,239.7
Other/Unknown	358	12.8%	--
Total Cases	2,792	100.0%	241.7

**Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates by County
Kansas City HIV Region, 2002**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	2,486	89.0%	563.2
Jackson	184	6.6%	55.4
Clay	55	2.0%	55.0
Johnson	30	1.1%	62.2
Cass	13	0.5%	15.8
Lafayette	10	0.4%	30.3
Platte	8	0.3%	20.4
Total Cases	2,792	100.0%	241.7

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties, 2002**

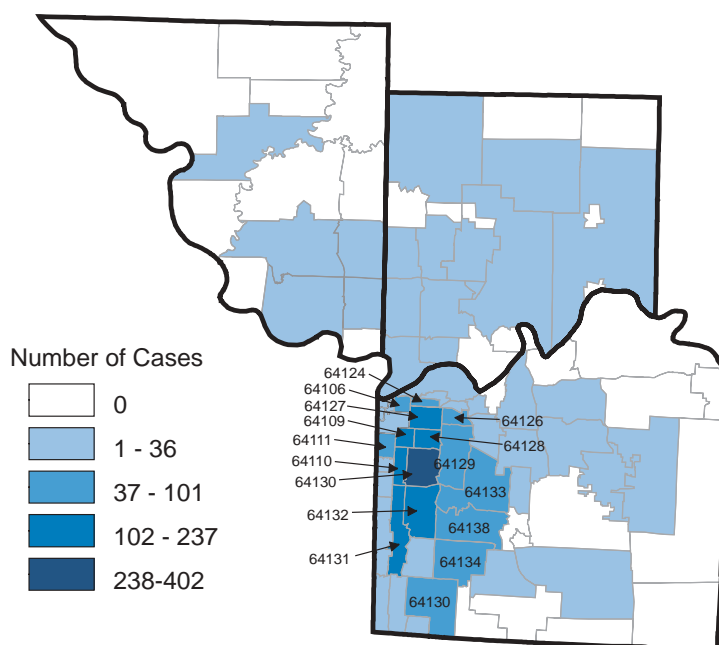


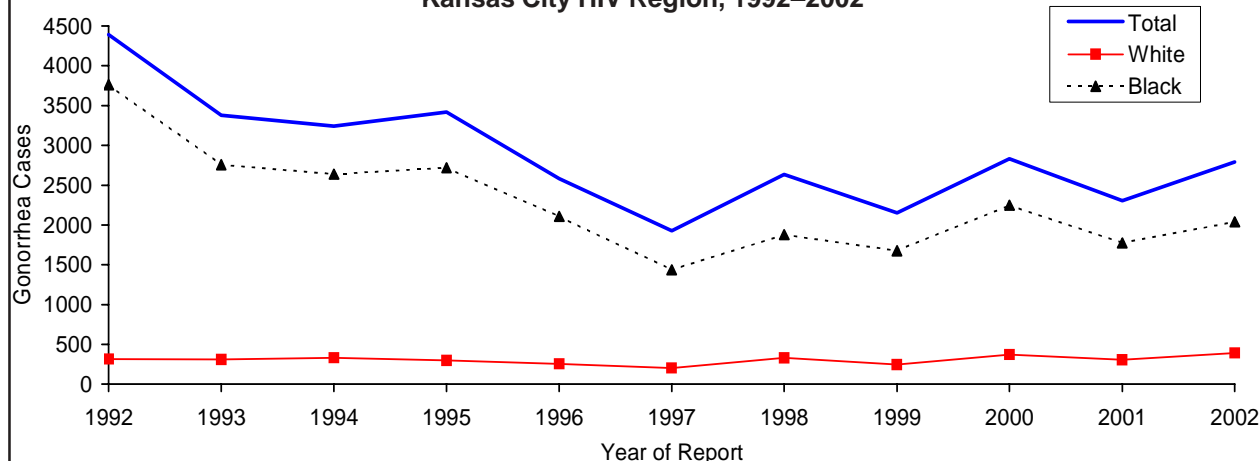
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Kansas City	2,486	100.0%	563.2	250	10.1%	93.3	1,921	77.3%	1393.3
Jackson County	184	100.0%	55.4	78	42.4%	26.2	76	41.3%	398.8
Clay County	55	100.0%	55.0	26	47.3%	27.7	21	38.2%	1056.9
Johnson County	30	100.0%	62.2	19	63.3%	43.7	10	33.3%	478.7
Cass County	13	100.0%	15.8	6	46.2%	7.6	4	30.8%	343.1
Lafayette County	10	100.0%	30.3	4	40.0%	12.7	5	50.0%	667.6
Platte County	8	100.0%	20.4	6	75.0%	16.4	2	25.0%	211.2
Kansas City HIV Region	2,792	100.0%	241.7	394	14.1%	42.5	2,040	73.1%	1239.7

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Kansas City HIV Region, 1992–2002**



STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

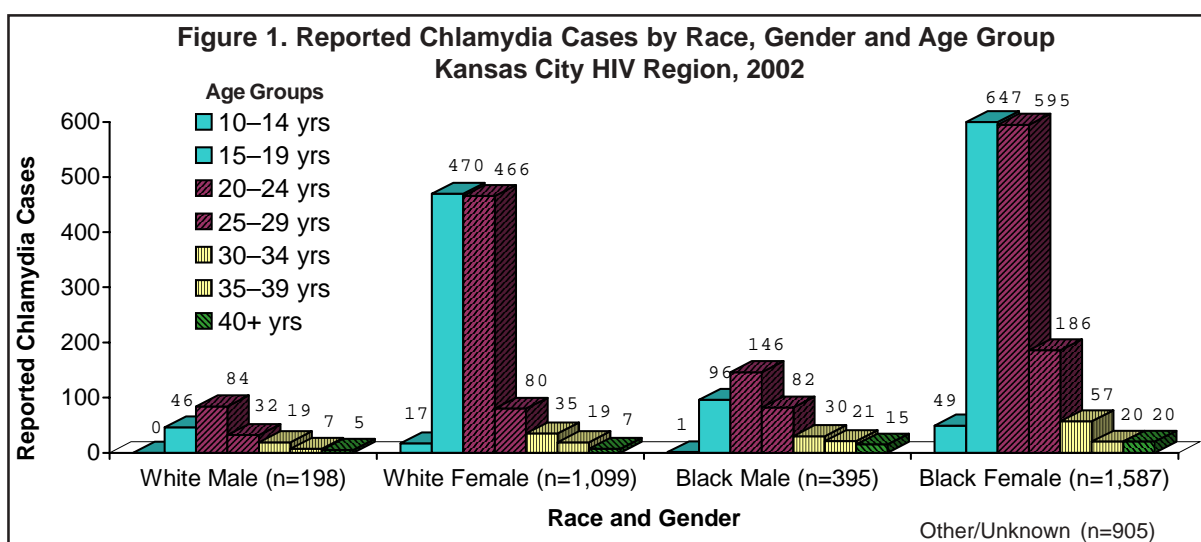
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 4,184 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Kansas City HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 362.2 cases per 100,000 population. This is an increase by 740 cases (21.5%) from the 3,444 cases reported in 2001. Because of underdiagnosed and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia Trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 736 (17.6%) were in males and 3,448 (82.4%) were in females. This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,297 (31.0%) were in whites and 1,982 (47.4%) were in blacks. One hundred twenty-three (2.9%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 782 (18.7%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,204.5) was about 9 times the rate* in whites (139.9).
- Table 1 on page 137 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,654 (39.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 692 (43.6%) of the 1,587 black female cases, 487 (44.3%) of the 1,099 white female cases, 97 (24.6%) of the 395 black male cases, and 46 (23.2%) of the 198 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported, 2,942 (70.3%) were from Kansas City, 572 (13.7%) from Jackson County, 188 (4.5%) from Clay and Johnson Counties. The remaining counties in the region each had from 15-94 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by zip code area for Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Kansas City (666.5). CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report ranks Kansas City (Jackson County) 13th for chlamydia incidence among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 4,184 cases reported in 2002 represented a 21.5% increase from the 3,444 cases reported in 2001. The steady increase in both whites and blacks could perhaps be due to increased screening of females undertaken by MIPP.

* Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,297	31.0%	139.9
Blacks	1,982	47.4%	1,204.5
Other/Unknown	905	21.6%	--
Total Cases	4,184	100.0%	362.2

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	2,942	70.3%	666.5
Jackson	572	13.7%	172.3
Clay	188	4.5%	188.0
Johnson	188	4.5%	389.6
Cass	94	2.2%	114.5
Lafayette	53	1.3%	160.8
Platte	49	1.2%	125.1
Ray	39	0.9%	167.0
Total Cases	4,184	100.0%	362.2

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties, 2002

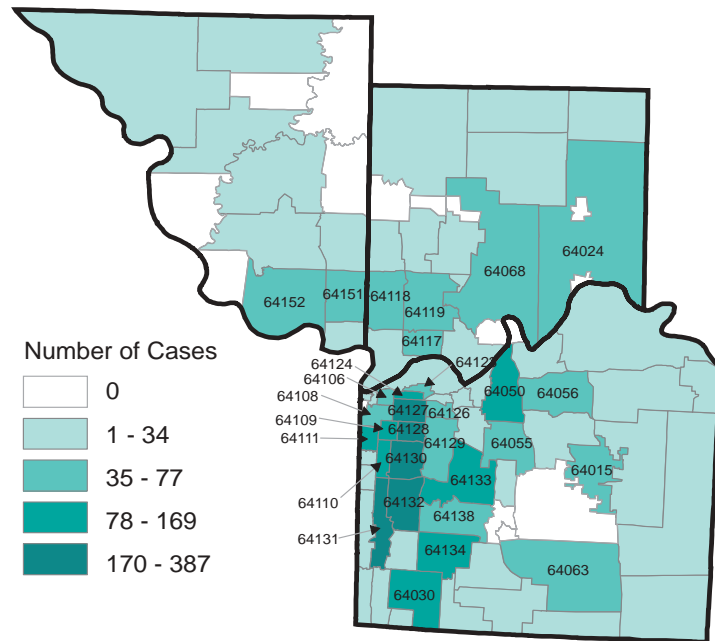


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Kansas City	2,942	100.0%	666.5	514	17.5%	191.9	1,809	61.5%	1312.1
Jackson County	572	100.0%	172.3	335	58.6%	112.3	103	18.0%	540.5
Clay County	188	100.0%	188.0	113	60.1%	120.2	21	14.4%	1056.9
Johnson County	188	100.0%	389.6	120	63.8%	275.9	37	19.7%	1771.2
Cass County	94	100.0%	114.5	62	66.0%	79.0	4	4.3%	343.1
Lafayette County	53	100.0%	160.5	40	75.5%	127.0	1	1.9%	133.5
Platte County	49	100.0%	125.1	34	69.4%	93.1	6	12.2%	633.6
Kansas City HIV Region	4,184	100.0%	362.2	1,297	31.0%	139.9	1,982	47.4%	1204.5

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report, Kansas City HIV Region, 1992–2002

